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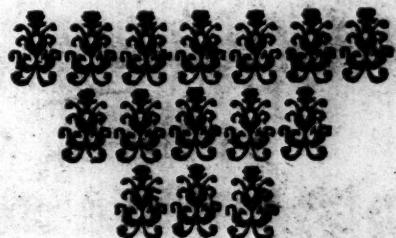
A

Thanksgiving SERMON,

P R E A C H ' D

November 5. 1711.

By G I L E S D E N T.



L O N D O N :

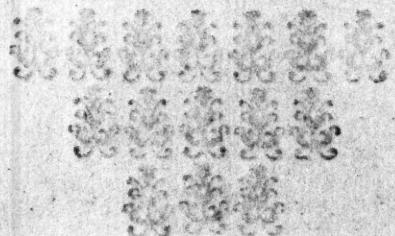
Printed for S. Popping, at the Black Raven in
Paternoster-Row. 1711.

A
The King's
TOMES
OF
ARMOUR

London

September 2. 1711.

By GILES DENT.



London

Printed for S. & C. DODSLEY
at the Sign of the Rook

To the Right Honourable
THOMAS
Earl of Wharton.

Succession in the Thirteen Colonies
Your Lordship's Zeal for the
Protestant Interest and the Liber-
ty of Your Country, no less engages
the Respect and Admiration of all true
Britons, than it provokes the Envy and
Malice of those who mean ill to our
Holy Religion and excellent Constitu-
tion.

The Part Your Lordship had in
the late *Happy Revolution*, and Your
steady Adherence to the Reasonable and
Just Principles on which 'twas founded,
have always appear'd in Your Conduct,
in those *High Stations* which Your
Lordship has so well fill'd and
adorn'd.

The

DEDICATION.

The Glorious Memory of our Great Deliverer King *WILLIAM*, is still so dear to Your LORDSHIP; Your Affection to Her MAJESTY's Person and Government, and the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of *HANNOVER*, so well known, that I presume You will not disdain to see Your Name inscrib'd to a Performance, which has no other Design than to give the Nation a Just Abhorrence of Popish Superstition and Cruelty, and to remind 'em of the Privileges they now enjoy, which GOD grant may be transmitted entire to Posterity.

I am, *My LORD*,
The Most Obedient Servant,
GILES DENT.

A

Thanksgiving-Sermon, &c.

PSALM CXXIV. Ver. 1, 2, 3.

*If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, now
may Israel say; If it had not been the Lord who was
on our side when Men rose up against us; then they
had swallowed us up quick, when their Wrath was
kindled against us.*

THE Title of this Psalm teaches us, that it was compos'd by *David*, but on what Occasion is very uncertain; tho I think there are not above two Passages in the History of *David's* Life or Reign, to which it can easily be apply'd: The first is, when he was pursued by *Saul*, who with such Zeal and Diligence endeavour'd to take away his Life: The other, when *David* and the People of *Israel* were deliver'd from *Absalom's* unnatural Rebellion; for then the Throne of King *David* was exceedingly shaken, and the very Foundations of that Government well nigh destroy'd.

From both these Dangers, *David*, very happily for himself, and the Kingdom too, thro the good Providence of God, escapes. And tho in my Opinion, 'tis the latter of these Deliverances, that he chiefly commemorates in this Psalm, yet we may very reasonably suppose, that while he so gratefully gives thanks to God for this Instance of his Mercy, he wou'd also call the former to remembrance.

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However, the Expressions of the Psalmist are very general; and therefore we may with Safety apply them to any great Deliverance, which thro the special Providence of God happens to a Nation: And in this we only follow the Example of the antient Jewish Church, who after their Return from the *Babylonish Captivity*, made use of this Psalm in Commemoration of the Goodness of God in their Deliverance.

But let the particular Mercy to the *Jewish* Nation have been whatever it would, the Mercies of God to Us, for which we are commanded this Day to bless him, I make no doubt are altogether as great, and may very fitly be represented to you from these Expressions of the Psalmist.

In order therefore to do Justice both to the Words of the Text, and the Business of the Day, I shall explain the Meaning of the Psalmist a little more particularly; and then consider how applicable, what he says, is to our Circumstances.

I. I am to explain the Meaning of the Psalmist's Words a little more particularly.

And this I shall do as briefly as I can, in the Three following Propositions.

1. The Kingdom of *Israel*, as well as their King, was in imminent danger of utter Ruin: *For Men had rose up against them, and their Anger was kindled.*
2. They met with a very great and wonderful Deliverance: For in the Words of the Psalmist, v. 7. *They did escape, tho it was like a Bird out of the Snare of the Fowler.*
3. The Deliverance of that Prince and People from so imminent a Danger, was owing to the signal Interposition of Divine Providence. *The Lord was on their side; and therefore tho Men rose up, and their Anger was kindled against them, yet did they not swallow 'em up quick.*

These Propositions will give me an occasion to set before you the full Case of the *Jewish* Nation at that time, both

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both as to their Danger, their Deliverance, and the Joy they express for it; which is the Design of *David* in this Psalm. The

First Proposition is, That it's plain, *David*, and the Kingdom he govern'd, were in imminent Danger of utter Ruin: *For Men had rose up against them, and their Anger was kindled.*

And in order to set this Danger before you in as clear and lively a manner as I can, I shall first explain the several Metaphors made use of in this Psalm, and then consider how well the History of King *David*'s Reign does agree with them.

And the first Expression that mentions this Danger is, *Men rose up against them.* (a) One of the antient Versions (a) *Cald.*
Paraph. reads it in the Singular Number, when *A MAN* rose up; respecting either *Saul*, who was a constant Enemy to *David*; or else *Absalom*, from whom the King and Nation were in much greater Danger. But which way soever we read it, this Expression undoubtedly teaches us, that there was an Insurrection against the King, an Army rais'd, which threaten'd to banish him from his Throne, to take away his Life, to set up a Tyrannical and Arbitrary Government, and by those Means to involve that Nation in the greatest of Miseries: For the Danger did not only reach the King, but the whole Nation, and those in the Interest of the House of *David*, were more particularly mark'd out for Destruction. Therefore you see *David* speaks in the Name of the whole Nation, rather than in his own; *If it had not been the Lord who was on OUR side, now may ISRAEL say:* So that the King and his People were threaten'd with the same Calamity, and they were to stand or fall together. For their Enemies had *rose up against them, and their Wrath was kindled.* They were incens'd and provok'd against the King, and all who like true Subjects of *David*, and true Defenders of the Liberties of the Nation, did adhere to him; and they were

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were resolv'd to swallow them up quick : which is the next Metaphor in the Psalm.

This reaches us, That they were as heartily set upon destroying them, and took as much Pleasure in the Thoughts of it, as a Person almost famish'd is eager of Nourishment, and delirous of Food. And as to the hungry Soul, in the one Case, every bitter thing is sweet ; so in the other, Rage and Fury supply'd the want of Appetite, and caused the most detestable Actions to become necessary, and in their Esteem commendable.

Thus the Enemies of Israel rose up against them, bent on their Destruction, for they thought to have swallow'd em up quick, or in the other Metaphor of the Psalmist, to have swept them away like a Flood ; so that there should no Footsteps, no Remains of those that were faithful to the Government any more appear.

The following Expressions to that purpose, are indeed very beautiful, and very lively.

Then, adds the Psalmist, the Waters had overwhelm'd us ; that is, If our Enemies had prevail'd, this State had been as entirely destroy'd, as the old World was by the universal Deluge, when the Tops of the Mountains were no more seen.

Nay, the Stream had gone over our Soul ; The Current had entirely sweep'd us away, so that We should have had no more Name nor Place in Israel.

The proud Waters had gone over us : He calls them proud, in allusion to the Swelling of a tempestuous Sea, when the Wayes seem to emulate each other in their Motion ; tho as alike they rise, so alike they fall, crush'd either by the succeeding Wayes, or else oppres'd by their own Weight.

In which Expressions, doubtless, we have a plain Reference to that part of the History of King David's Reign, which speaks of Absalom, whom he elegantly compares to a Flood and Stream, for the mighty Power of his Arms, and

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and the Swiftness of their Conquests, and to the Proud Waters more especially, because it was owing to an Excel's of Pride, that this young Man usurp'd the Throne of David, whilst he was yet alive.

But further, David describes his Enemies as so very cruel, that not content with destroying them by the Sword, they would e'en tear 'em to pieces with their Teeth, as if the Sword could not fast enough devour. And let not any Man think, that it is too bold a Metaphor when David speaks of their being given as a Prey to their Teeth; which indeed is comparing them to Tigers or Wolves, or any Beasts of Prey. For not to mention some barbarous Nations, who devour their Enemies, we know some who are no Strangers to such Acts of Inhumanity.

But to leave this, I go on further to observe, what David says of the Danger that Kingdom was in. He compares it to a Bird that was taken in the Snare of the Fowler: but the Snare broke, and he escap'd.

The Snare was cunningly laid for the Kingdom of Israel, and the fable Fowler had actually enclosed King and People within his Net, and he had no more to do but the feizing of the Prey. Destruction was almost unavoidable, and their Ruin so nigh, that nothing but an extraordinary, if not miraculous, Interposition of the Divine Providence could save them. This he illustrates by the Breaking of the Snare. The Bird was actually taken, and all hopes of Liberty or Escape cut off. But a wonderful Accident happening, the Snare broke, the Bird escap'd. Certainly no Metaphor could better represent the desperate Condition of a Nation, whose Case was in fact like that in the Parable: Nigh, very nigh to Destruction, must such a Nation be, when their Deliverance from it can be illustrated by such an Accident which does so seldom happen.

To sum up then the Dangers of the Nation, and of their King, in one View: An Enemy had rose up against the

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the King, and penetrated into the very Heart of his Kingdom. They had made a quick and easy Conquest of the Land, and even *Jerusalem* the Capital of *Judea* was in their possession. The Crown was their Aim, while Bloodshed and Murder, even of their lawful Sovereign, was thought necessary to secure them the quiet Possession of it. Their Enemies were numerous, powerful, and cunning; and their Rage and Fury had not so blinded their Minds, but they carry'd on their Designs with a great deal of Art and Policy; and by the Finesseness of their Policy, and the Firmness of their Arms, they had brought that unhappy Nation to the very Brink of Ruin.

Now the Enemy was *Absalom*: The Danger that *David* and his good Subjects were in, arose from his Conspiracy and Rebellion; of which I shall give you as short and as plain an Account as I can, that you may see how well the Description and the Truth agree together.

Absalom, who was *David's* third Son, had slain his eldest
 2 Sam. 3.2. Brother *Amnon*, under pretence of revenging the Injury done by him to his Sister *Tamar*. This brought him into Disgrace with the King, and forc'd him to fly to his Father-in-Law, *Ammibud* the King of *Gesbur*. After a considerable stay there, *Joab* by his Interest in the King brought him back to *Jerusalem*; where he lived indeed, but was not admitted to the King's Presence. This he seems to regret as much as he had done his Exile; and desires to put himself on a fair Trial, and if he should be found guilty, submits himself to the King's Mercy.

33. This Submission of *Absalom* was represented to the King by *Joab* in a very artful manner, whereupon he was immediately admitted to Court; and as a sign of Reconciliation, the King salutes him.

This Reconciliation between the Father and the Son was on *David's* part sincere; but *Absalom* could not forget his Father's Treatment, and tho' seemingly reconcil'd,

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cil'd, yet secretly carries on his Designs of seizing the Crown.

He had slain his eldest Brother; so the great Obstacle of Hereditary Right was remov'd: and as for his second Brother, whose Name we are told was *Chileab*, it is very probable he was dead, because we read no more of him in the Sacred Writings. So that *Absalom* was now the next Heir to the Crown, and was to inherit it at his Father's Death, if he could have waited so long. But his Ambition urg'd him to attempt the seizing it during his Father's Life; which, with a great deal of Stratagem, as well as Force, he endeavours to do.

Absalom, you read, was young and beautiful, so that *in 2 Sam. 14 all Israel there was none so much prais'd for Beauty as Absalom*. This gave him a great Esteem with the Populace, who are pleas'd much more with the Ornaments of the Body, than of the Mind.

The natural Advantage he had by his Beauty, he heightens by the addition of Art. He provided a splendid and a numerous Retinue, prepares himself *Chariots and Horses, and fifty Men to run before him*. These doubtless struck the Minds of the Common People with a greater Admiration at the Magnificence of the Prince, whom they look'd upon, not only as a very accomplish'd Person, but as the next Heir to the Crown.

Having thus won the good Opinion of the People, he goes on to ingratiate himself further into their Affection, after a very politick manner. For, says the Historian, *He rose up early, and stood beside the way of the Gate Ver. 2.* (which, be pleas'd to observe, was the Place where, in those days, the Courts of Judicature were usually kept) "And it was so, that when any Man that had a Controversy, came to the King for Judgment, Absalom called unto him and said, Of what City art thou? And he said, Thy Servant is of one of the Tribes of Israel.

B

This

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This Familiarity in so great and beautiful a Prince, did wonderfully increase the Affections of the People to him. For they join'd together the Ideas of his Dignity, as a Prince, and Heir to the Crown; of a fine and handsome Person; and as one of an extraordinary affable and condescending Temper: and thus conceiv'd of him as fit to sway a Scepter; not once imagining, that thro these Artifices he was carrying on the Ruin of the Kingdom, and enslaving them.

The Advice he gave to them that came for Justice to the King, was of a-piece with the rest of his Politicks.

2 Sam. 15. 3.

“ See, says he, that thy Matters be just and right.” Don’t complain without a Cause to the King. But what avails Justice or the Goodness of a Cause? “ There is no one “ deputed from the King to hear thee. O that I was made “ Judg in the Land, that every Man that hath Suit or Cause “ might come unto me, then would I do him Justice!” The plain English of which is this: “ What matters it “ whether the Cause of any Israelite be good or right? “ There is no Man from the King downward that will hear “ it: And what Justice can be expected from such an “ Administration?

Marg.

“ Unhappy Nation! The King will do no Justice himself, nor depute any of his Ministers to redress the Grievances of his Subjects. But were I once made a Judg in the Land, would the King intrust me with the sole Management of the Kingdom, the meanest Subject should have Justice done him: they should not address me, as they do David and his Ministers, “ to no purpose.” And to ingratiate himself the more, and to make David’s Ministry the more odious, thus did “ Absalom to all that came nigh to him to do him Obeisance: “ He put forth his Hand, and took him, and kiss’d him; “ and it was no wonder, that thus he stole the Hearts “ of the Men of Israel.

Ver. 5.

Ver. 6.

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By this means the very Foundations of the Government were sap'd. *David* was reflected on as a Prince that neglected to do Justice: his Servants as proud and inaccessible, only pursuing their own Interests and Glory, while the poor distressed Subjects lay bleeding under their Oppressions. *Absalom* takes part with the People, renders himself popular by joining with them against the very Monarchy, and lamenting the unhappy Condition of a Nation where no manner of regard was had to Justice and Equity; deludes the People to join with him, tho to the Ruin of the Constitution, and the enslaving the Nation.

It does not indeed appear that a Neglect of Justice cou'd be charg'd upon *David*, or Male-Administration upon those then in Power; nor was *Absalom* concern'd to make good the Charge: Provided the Story was plausible, and met with Credit, it answ'red his End as well; it brought *David* into Suspicion, and his Servants into Contempt. It stir'd the Minds of that People, who were always inclin'd to Faction and Rebellion, to join with him in dethroning the lawful Sovereign, and setting up *Absalom* the Usurper in his Father's Throne; tho at first they who join'd with him knew not his Design. Vid. 1 Sam. 15. 11.

All things were now ripe for Rebellion, and nothing wanting to compleat the Policy of the Conspirators, but only the Mask of Religion. This soon succeeded, and then the Design of *Absalom*'s courting the Populace discover'd it self. *Absalom* begs leave of his Father to go to *Hebron* to pay a Vow he had made in his Exile, which could be paid no where else. The good King readily gives Consent, and *Absalom* as gratefully rewards him: Ver. 8. *For he sent Spies throuout all Israel*; that is, he plac'd the Ver. 10. Conspirators in almost all parts of the Kingdom, who hearing the Sound of the Trumpet, the signal given, were at once to proclaim *Absalom* King.

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B 2

Thus

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Thus far had the Rebellion proceeded, when *Ahitophel*, who was the Oracle in those days, openly espouses the Party of *Absalom*, at his Invitation: tho it's probable from the Fineness of the Policy, and the dextrous Management of it, he had been no Stranger to it before.

No sooner had the News of the Rebellion reach'd *Jerusalem*, but *David* either suspecting the Loyalty of that City, or else loth to be inclos'd within Walls, which once had lik'd to have prov'd fatal to him, fled into the ^{1 Sam. 23.} Wilderness, attended with a small Number, while *Absalom*'s Party *increas'd continually*. How great a Progress *Absalom*'s Army made, how narrowly the King escap'd falling into his hands, and the Kingdom into Destruction, the Story plainly enough tells us: And in all probability if he had follow'd *Ahitophel*'s Advice, the King had been defeated, and the Crown secur'd by one Blow. But *Hushai*, who had insinuated himself into *Absalom*'s Party, tho really a Friend to King *David*, prevail'd with *Absalom* to defer his Pursuit of *David* for the present; promising him an intire Victory, if he would stay till his Army was re-inforc'd. *Absalom* gave too easy credit to the Advice; not considering, that *David*'s Army would increase as well as his, and that some of the unthinking People, who had hearken'd to *Absalom*, now seeing the Miseries that a Civil War, and a Usurper on the Throne, would bring on the Nation, might return to their Allegiance, and his own Party by length of time be weaken'd. But these things are plain in the History. And so it is, that *Ahitophel* mad with pride to see his Counsel slighted, and foreseeing a Defeat would be the Consequence, went home and hang'd himself. Soon after, *Absalom* was routed and slain, the Rebellion ended, the King came back to *Jerusalem*, and all things seem'd to promise his Establishment. But on the sudden a warm Debate arising between the Men of *Israel* and *Judah* about the Honour of bringing back the King, a fresh Re-

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bellion broke out, which had like to have prov'd fatal to that Nation. The Men of *Israel*, under the Conduct of *Sheba* the Son of *Bichri*, blew a Trumpet, and disclaim'd any ^{2 Sam.} Portion in *David*, or Inheritance in the Son of *Jesse*. *David* ^{20. 1.} having seen how much depended on the vigorous Prosecution of an Enemy, immediately gave Order to his Forces to march against him under the Conduct of *Joab* and *Amasa*; and soon that Rebellion ended in the Death of *Sheba*. Thus was the Kingdom restor'd to *David*, and in some measure settled in Peace, when this Psalm was compos'd as a Memorial of his own and the Nation's Deliverance from so great a Danger.

The History, without any further Observations, serves to shew us the Greatness of the Danger, and how very suitable the Expressions of the Psalmist are to represent it to us. Wherefore I go on to the second Particular, in which I shall be much shorter. That was,

That *David* and his People met with a very great and wonderful Deliverance.

Now as to this Deliverance, I shall only observe,

i. That it was great in proportion to the Danger.

This Danger was as great, as a Nation could possibly be in, that was not absolutely swallow'd up. For the Conspirators were cunning, numerous and powerful: They were flush'd with Victory, which would have still attended 'em, if *Absalom*, now *David*'s Party were incapable of making a stand, had pursu'd his Victories, as a Conqueror ought, and as *Ahitophel* persuaded: And the Deliverance *David* and his Subjects met with, was equally great. The Rebellion was not only suppress'd for the present, but the chief of the Rebels were destroy'd. The General who was the Usurper, and his chief Counsellor, lost their Lives: the one fell ignominiously by his own hands, while the other was slain by *Joab*, once his Friend, but now for Reasons of State become his Enemy. And the following Rebellion also soon ended in the Death of

Sheba,

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Sheba, the Leader of the Conspirators. So that now these Pretenders to the Crown were slain; there was a prospect of a happy and peaceable Possession of it to King David. Thus perfect and compleat was the Deliverance! Again, *autogiv est no besnsged noum wot neet gnivan* *an o2. The Deliverance was as wonderful and surprising,* *as it was great.*

"They escap'd like a Bird out of the Snare of the Fowler,
when the Snare was broke?" A Bird, if capable of Reflection, could have very little Hope of Life, when it found it self entangled in the Fowler's Snare; and the possibility of the Snare's breaking, would give it very little Comfort. And indeed those in David's Interest had Foundations very little better, whereon to build their Hope of Deliverance. For the Story shows us, that the Case in reality was little better than that in the Parable.

Absalom grew strong continually; all *Israel* and *Judah* revolted to him, he possess'd the Capital City, while *David* fled for Safety into the Wilderness. The whole Policy and Strength of the Nation were united against him: and whence then could he hope for, whence could he expect Deliverance? *Hushai* indeed was a Spy in *Absalom's* Council; and endeavour'd to promote *David's* Interest; but how could *David* promise himself either that his Strategems should prevail, or *Hushai* remain undiscover'd, or uncorrupted? Such were the Circumstances of the King and People, that if they consider'd their own Forces on the one hand, and the Power of *Absalom* on the other; how numerous his Adherents were, and how few took part with *David*; they must needs despair of Safety. But yet both the Prince and his People were to their great surprize and joy resuscit'd from the very Jaws of Death, and like a Bird from the Snare of the Fowler they escap'd the cunning and enslaving Designs of *Absalom* and his Party. How a Deliverance so great and wonderful was effected, is worth our while to consider, and is the Subject of the next Proposition.

Thirdly,

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Thirdly, This Deliverance was owing to the signal Interposition of the Divine Providence: *The Lord was on our side, says David, and we are escap'd, &c.*

Now here my Business shall be in as brief a manner as I can to inquire when God may be said to be on a Nation's side, in that manner the Psalmist here asserts he was.

But first, I must take leaye to premise, that God may be said to be on the side of *David*, and his faithful Subjects in a manner so very peculiar, that in its full extent it can be apply'd hardly to any other Nation. For consider, the Kingdom of *Israel* was subject to God as their Political King, while *David* and the rest of the Princes were only Viceroy's or Governours of that People, in subordination to God: And then, God hath given them a Body of Laws, whereby they should be govern'd as a Civil Society; had assur'd them of Protection, while they obey'd those Laws; and had promis'd to defend that Kingdom, as long as their King should rule according to them. And, which is yet more particular in this case, God himself had transfer'd the Kingdom from *Saul* to *David*. And therefore whatsoever other Princes may be, he was undoubtedly King of *Israel* by a Divine Right, and God had promis'd to secure the Kingdom to him and his Posterity. Therefore tho' God was pleas'd to permit *Absalom* for a time to invade that Kingdom, yet according to his Promise, in the end he grants 'em a Deliverance. Now,

Tho' this is indeed a special Case, as regarding God's Government of that Nation, yet it will help us to form some Conclusions, whereby it may appear, when the *Lord* may be said to be of a Nation's side.

And in general God appears for any People when he gives 'em Success against their Enemies, when he protects 'em, or delivers 'em out of their power. For every Instance of Success, or every Deliverance ought to be ascrib'd to the good Providence of God. But not to insist upon Generals only, tho' perhaps that is the easiest method

of

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of proceeding; I shall venture to lay down these Particulars, as Evidences when God may be said to be on a Nation's side.

1. When the Cause the Nation is engag'd in, is just, and becoming the Perfections of the Divine Majesty to countenance.

I do not deny, that God may give several Victories to such whose Cause is unrighteous and unjust; and this is very consistent with the Notions we have both of his Goodness and his Wisdom: but yet every Success that a Nation meets with does not denominate God to be on their side, according to the Meaning in the Text. But when the Cause of a Nation is just and honourable, and God does favour them according to the Justice of their Cause, it is a Foundation for us to proceed upon, and to think that God has a Favour for that Nation. And this was the very Case of *David* before us. The War *David* was engag'd in, was in defence of a Nation given him by God himself, against an unjust and illegal Invasion. 'Twas the Vindication of the Liberty of that People which himself had chosen, and the Security of that Religion which himself was the Author of. And if ever there be a just Cause, certainly this must be one, and a Cause in which, perhaps, God has appear'd more particularly on the side of a Nation, than any other: For it is doubtless lawful and honourable to defend Religion with the Sword, tho I am very far from thinking it ought to be propagated by it; or that it is in the least just to carry on a War against any People, because they differ in Religion from us. But,

2. It is a sign God is on a Nation's side, when the People he appears for are Persons of Piety and Virtue.

And here also we must proceed with Caution: I don't say that God never succeeds a wicked or idolatrous Nation; we know he has often done it; and perhaps it is, in such Cases, no great Difficulty, either from Instances in Sacred or Profane Story, to give the Reasons of it.

But

But when God grants remarkable Deliverances, or Successes to any Nation that done religiously, worship him. I think it may be said, that God grants those Successes in favour to such a People: Because the just Lord loveth the Righteous. And as in particular Cases it is certain God does more especially favour his Servants, so it may with the same Truth be affirm'd of Nations; unless we could suppose, that the Supreme Governor of the World has not so much Concern for Communities, as for private Persons. God, it's true, may suspend his Blessings, and not always give a Nation Successes suitable to their Piety; but it will not always be so, because a Society can be only rewarded in this World, and there is, as it were, a natural Reward entail'd on such Nations as serve him; and in Cases extraordinary, God will let his Providence appear in a very peculiar manner. I might illustrate this, by rehearsing the Histories of the several Governments that have appear'd in the World; while Virtuous they have flourisht, and as soon as Vicious decay'd; while they retain'd their Integrity, they were favour'd of God, and when they degenerated they were forsaken. The Holy Writings give us the famous Instance of the People of the Jews, and Profane Histories tell us of the Fate of the Grecian and Roman Empires; and we might give Instances nearer our own Time, if it were at all needful. But,

3. When God grants to any Nation great and unexpected Deliverances, by Means that don't seem likely to have produc'd such great and good Effects, he may be said to be on a Nation's side.

For example, The Nation of Israel was deliver'd; and if we look to the Means of their Deliverance, it was owing to the Counsel that *Hushai* gave *Absalom*. Now without the Interposition of the Divine Providence, that could hardly have been effectual. For the plain truth is, in some parts of it, it was so extravagant, as when he advised, if they found him in a City, to draw it into the River: ^{2 Sam.} with 17. 13.

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with Ropes, in other parts, it was so apparently against Absalom's Interest, and which is most of all, so very opposite to the Counfel Ahitophel gave, in whose favour they were so much prejudic'd; that unless God had interpos'd, it could scarce have been effectual: and yet without this, in all human Probability, David had been ruin'd. And the same may be said, when the Pique of a Courtier against an unjust and arbitrary Prince, is the occasion of delivering a Nation from Oppression and Tyranny, or of any Cases of the like nature; God there does make his Power evident, tho' the Instrument seems too weak to effect a Deliverance.

4. God then is on a Nation's side, when the Means made use of are no ways unbecoming the Divine Majesty.

Deliverances have been owing to many sorts of unjust Means; such as Breach of Treatys, Acts of Barbarity, &c. But then it must be said, God rather permits than assists in such Cases, and *he causes the Wrath of Man to praise him*. But in that Case a Nation can no more assure themselves of the constant Protection of God, or promise themselves his Favour in time of Necessity, than a wicked Person can argue God delights in him, because he is permitted to flourish as a green Bay-tree. For tho' for a time such Methods may be attended with great Successes, yet the Blessings of such a Nation are neither so great nor so lasting, as when God is really on a Nation's side; that is, when a righteous Cause is supported by just and righteous Means.

5. And lastly. God is then on a Nation's side, when he grants them Deliverance according to the Dependance they have on him.

A Nation that depends on their own *Sword*, and their own *Bow*, may be for a time successful; but those Successes are not likely to continue long, nor can a Nation in a time of Distress promise it self Security: But if they do place their Hopes in God, and depend upon him, joining what is

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is necessary for their Defence and Security, they may reasonably expect Success; and ought to ascribe the Deliverance they meet with, to his Goodness extended to them.

The Sum of the Argument then is this:

God may be said to be on a Nation's side, when he grants great and unexpected Deliverances to a Nation, who are engag'd in a just and righteous Cause, who make it their Endeavour to serve him, who make use of lawful Means, and who place their Dependance on his Almighty Aid.

Thus have I discours'd on the First Head, and shew'd you the Meaning of these Words as in the Text; I come now to accommodate them to the Business of the Day; and that I shall do in the same Method I have already observ'd, by representing to you our Danger, our Deliverance, and the Cause of it.

And here are two Deliverances, that call for our Thanks to Almighty God on this Day: The one from the Powder-Treason in the Reign of King James the First: The other from Popery and Slavery, by King William the Third of Glorious Memory. Our Danger was great in both Cases, and our Deliverance wonderful: We had the same Enemies to contend with, the same valuable Blessings to secure, and the same dreadful Miseries to avoid. Therefore I shall not confine my self to either of them, tho' it is the last, as of the greatest Importance to Us, I shall chiefly insist on.

1. The Danger we were in at that time, must be allow'd to be equal to the Danger of the Kingdom of Israel, by every one that has a true Notion of those Times, or a real Concern for the Protestant Religion, and Liberty.

All the Characters that render'd David's Enemies dreadful to that People, may be apply'd to the Enemies of this Nation to great Advantage: For they who were our Enemies at the Revolution, were as much to be dreaded for

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their Numbers, and for the mighty Support they had from those in Power; and they deserv'd the Character of outrageous and cruel, much more than the Enemies of Israel.

Their Wrath, says David, was kindled; and nothing could appease it but the possession of the Kingdom, and the Slavery of the Nation. Our Enemies were not to be satisfy'd with the Possession of the Kingdom, and enslaving the Bodies of Men, unless they had an absolute Power over their Souls, and their very Consciences in Subjection.

If Absalom had prevail'd, we don't read he would have made any Alteration in the Establish'd Religion: But our Enemies, even before they had compleated their Work, dur'd to introduce a new and idolatrous Worship, and insolently demanded a Submission to it.

As we find David's Enemies were enrag'd, so it's plain their Rage arose from an old Grudge, which Absalom, and the great Men that were disaffected, had conceiv'd against David, because they were not prefer'd as they suppos'd they had deser'ted. But the Rage of our Enemies was more inveterate; they hated us with a deadly Hatred, and it was for God's sake they did so.

Had Absalom been victorious, some of David's Servants at least might have had Expectations of Mercy, since Reasons of State would have mov'd him to exempt many from Punishment: But if ours had been successful, no Pity could have been expected, nor Mercy hop'd for; since they say it is doing God Service to destroy us, since the Principles of their Religion oblige them to Cruelty, and force under pain of Damnation they are taught to anstolute their Hands in Blood.

And then, as the Cunning of David's Enemies render'd them dreadful to him, so we had as just Reason to be afraid of ours. For it must be allow'd, there is not a more Cunning or Politic Set of Men on Earth, than

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than the Promoters of the Doctrines of the Romish Church; nor are any Men, or any Scheme, more perfectly fitted to carry on such a Design. For what Principles could be better calculated for such a Service, than that all things are lawful that are necessary for the Support of their Cause; than the blind Submission they require to their Spiritual Guides, and the Passive-Obedience the Church yields to the Pope? For if he (in the Language of (4) Cardinal Bellarmine) should err, in commanding Vice and forbidding Virtue, the Church is bound to believe it so, unless they would sin against Conscience. Nay, I do them no wrong, if I say, it is an avow'd Principle, That the (5) Pope can absolve them from the most solemn Promises, and give them a Power of breaking the most sacred Oaths, without any Sin in doing so, if necessary for the Support of their most holy Cause. Thus, no doubt, they prove themselves the most Holy, most Apostolic, and Infallible Church.

If then we thus enter the Comparison between our Enemies, and those of the Kingdom of Israel, we should see that our Danger was really greater than theirs, because all the Characters for which they were dreadful, ought to be apply'd to the Enemies of this Nation in a greater Degree: And indeed we shall find that we were not only in Danger from them in the Years 1605, and 1688; but that they have, ever since the Reformation, been bent on our Destruction, as by a Thott Account of the Histories of that time will appear.

Before the Reformation began by King Henry VIII. the Bishop of Rome had an uncontroll'd Power over the Clergy of this Island. And hence it is, we read so fre-

(4) Bell. de Sum. Pontific. lib. 4. cap. 6. s. ult.

(5) Vide Page 27. in the Instance of Queen Elizabeth. So Majoribus had bound themselves with the Cross, and sworn to fight for Recovery of the Holy Land, and to solv'd for a Sum of Money. Matth. Paris. 476.

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quently of Kings being (c) excommunicated; their Subjects absolv'd from their Oaths of Allegiance, or any Duty they owed them (d); the Kingdom put under an Interdict, and given to some foreign Prince (e); Subjects stir'd up to Rebellion (f), and laid under the most severe Curse if they continued Loyal; the (g) Prince himself depos'd, the Crown made tributary to the Pope, and depending on his Will and Pleasure; England esteem'd a Fee of Rome (h), the Kings call'd and treated as Vassals and

(c) King John, Queen Elizabeth. p. 27.

(d) Dominus Papa Sententiam Excommunicationis tulit in eum, & in omnes Fautores ejus, & totam terram Anglicanam Ecclesiastico supposuit Interdicto, — & duravit annis sex & uno mense, nilque siebat in sancta matre Ecclesia, nisi Parvorum Baptisma, & Confessiones Morientium. Knyghton, apud Decem Scriptor. fol. 2415.

Our Lord the Pope pass'd the Sentence of Excommunication against King John and all that adhered to him, and put the whole Realm under an Ecclesiastical Interdict. — This continued six Years and one Month, and nothing was done in our Holy Mother the Church, unless Baptizing Infants, and receiving the Confession of Dying Persons.

The Reason of this was, because the King refused to admit Stephen Langton to the Archbischoprick of Canterbury, to which he was consecrated by the Pope. Idem, p. 2418.

(e) Matth. Paris in the History of King John, has these Words: Scripsit Dominus Papa potentissimo Regi Francorum Philippo, quatenus, Remissionem omnium suprum peccaminum hunc laborem assumeret: & Rege Anglorum e solio Regni expulso, ipse & successores sui Regnum Angliae jure perpetuo possiderent. Pag. 155.

The Pope wrote to Philip the most powerful King of France, promising him, that if he would expel King John from the Throne, he should have a full Pardon of all his Sins, and himself and succeeding Kings should for ever enjoy the Crown of England.

The Kingdom of England, in the Time of King Henry III. was given to the Scots, A. D. 1538. Periz. p. 230.

(f) As in the Case of King John, Queen Eliz. p. 27.

(g) King John, depos'd by Pope Innocent III. resign'd his Crown and Kingdom, and does Hymage to Him and the Church of Rome in these Words: "I John by the Grace of God, &c. will be faithful to God, and St. Peter, and the Romish Church, and to my Lord the Pope, the Lord Innocent, and his Successors, &c." Matth. Par. p. 199.

(h) Pope Paul IV. was angry with Queen Mary, because she presum'd to take the Crown of England, which he says was a Fendary of the Roman See, without his Authority. Periz. Comm. 16 Sec. p. 557.

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Slaves (i), and their Subjects encourag'd by (k) Rewards to rebel against 'em, to depose and kill 'em.

And while so great a Power was usurp'd by the Pope over the King, no wonder the Clergy enslav'd his Subjects. Their Consciences were at the Mercy and Disposal of their spiritual Guides, their Estates at the Service of the Priest, and themselves the most absolute and most abject Slaves : The Nation plunder'd of their Treasure, by the incredible Sums the (l) Pope drew to Rome, from this unhappy whilst superstitious Nation : And both our Civil (m) and Religious Liberties in the Hands of one that knew very well what Advantage to make of 'em.

This the Nation could never bear with any tolerable degree of Patience ; and we find frequent Complaints, both from the (n) Bishops, the Abbats, and Temporal Lords, of the horrid Exactions of the Pope, whom one of their own (o) Monks describes as the most unsufferably proud and covetous Man on Earth, and a Person that might be brib'd to any sort of Wickedness. And it is no wonder the Kings of England, who are Sovereign Princes, were ever uneasy under such a Subjection to a foreign Power :

(i) Matth. Paris, 751. Nonne Rex Anglorum noster est *Vassalus*, & ut plus dicam *Mancipium*?

(k) Vide Queen Eliz. p. 27.

(l) The Pope demanded a fifth part of the Goods of England, to maintain those Clergy that had Benefices in England, but liv'd beyond Sea. Matth. Paris, p. 470. And he adds, that upon the abjuring those that had sworn to fight against the Turk from their Oath for a Sum of Money, the People were offended ; for the most simple look'd upon it as an Absurdity, and saw how many Snare's the Pope had laid to deprive them of their Estates, and that the Court of Rome desir'd nothing but their Gold and Silver. Pag. ibid.

(m) Matth. Paris, 223. Cartam de libertatibus Anglie concessis in perpetuum per sententiam definitivam damnatum cassis.

(n) Matth. Paris gives us the Letters of the King, of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, of the Abbats, and of all the Temporal Lords, sent to the Pope. Pag. 610, &c.

(o) Matth. Paris.

there

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therefore we find in always caused greater or less Contests in this Nation, even when most bigotted to Popery, as the Prince upon the Throne was timorous or active.

But at length, when K. Henry VIII. came to the Crown, his great Spirit not suffering him to be in Subjection to the See of Rome, he throws off that Burden which his Ancestors had been so terribly gall'd with, but yet so submissively bow'd down to ; and appears (as he really was) an Independent and Sovereign Prince, and resolv'd to put an end to these Usurpations of Pope and Clergy.

Soon therefore he retrenches their Power and their Riches, both which were at that time exorbitant. For some of them had Revenues not far short of the King himself, if the Account of one of their own (a) Authors may be credited, who tells us, that out of one (b) Monastery, and that neither the largest, nor the best endow'd, nor totally plunder'd, (for enough was left to maintain the Dignity of an Archiepiscopal See) were taken six and twenty (c) Carriages laden with Gold, Silver, Jewels, and Holy Vestments of costly and exquisite Workmanship, and apply'd to the King's Use. From whence we may reasonably conclude, that an immense Treasure was brought into the King's Exchequer, out of all the Monasteries that were then demolish'd ; as the same Author goes on to observe : and from whence, as I would add, we may see both the prodigious Riches of the Clergy, and the Foundation and Support of their exorbitant Power.

The King's retrenching their Riches, soon brought their Power to an end : and the it drew on him the implacable Hatred of the Romish Church, yet it made way for the Reformation of several very great Abuses. But he did not proceed far in vindicating Religion from Superstition, nor indeed was it certainly known which was the Church by

(a) Rossius de Justa Reip. Chris. in Reges impios Potes. Ant. 1592. p. 806.

(b) Canterbury.

(c) Currus.

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Law establish'd in that Reign, since on the same day three of the Romish and three of the Protestant Faith were put to death.

In the short Reign of that pious young Prince Edward VI. under the wise Management of the Protector, the Protestant Religion made several considerable Advances; but the undeserv'd Fall of the latter, and the untimely Death of the former, brought back Popery like a Flood.

For in the days of his Sister Queen Mary, *the Waters* (in the Words of the Text) *overwhelm'd us*. Then our Enemies were triumphant, then they shew'd themselves in their true Colours, and by their own Cruelties drew a more lively Picture of themselves than the most accurate Pencil could. 'Tis impossible to describe the miserable Condition of the Nation during that Reign, wherein such pious Men as the *Ridleys*, *Latimers*, and *Hoopers*, and the truly venerable *Cranmer* fell. (d) Cranmer, a Man in whose Praise it is scarce possible to exceed; a Man to whom alone England ow'd all the Ecclesiastical Liberty and Reformation they had enjoy'd. This Good, this Great, this Pious Man, fell a Sacrifice to the Popish Rage: and neither the Dignity * of his Character, nor his illustrious Piety, nor his Venerable † Age, could save him from an Infamous || Degradation and a violent Death.

* ABp of
Canterb.
† LXVI.
|| By Bon-
ner.

But 'tis endless to mention the Deaths, the Tortures, the Imprisonments good Men suffer'd for the sake of Christ; and impossible to describe the Pleasure and Delight which the Bishops themselves, who ought to be Patterns of Holiness and Humanity, took in these Acts of Barbarity, in which some of 'em were sure to be Examples to their Flocks. Nothing was wanting to complete the Misery of the Nation, but the introducing that cursed

(d) Certe Anglia quantum Libertati Eccles. & Sacrorum Emendationi tantam illi uni debet. Periz. p. 547.

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Tribunal of the Inquisition, which forces a Man to be his own Accuser, and usurps the Prerogative of God, and judges the very Thoughts of the Heart. And this the Right Reverend the (a) Bishop of Sarum in his *History of the Reformation*, assures us the Queen had a Design of introducing. His Words are these : That as a Step to setting up this, a Commission was given to Bonner and twenty more, the greatest part Laymen, to search all over England, for all suspected of Heresy, that did not hear Mass, go in Procession, or did not take Holy Bread and Holy Water ; they were authoriz'd, three being a Quorum, to proceed by Presentments, or other politic ways, &c. This was look'd on as such an Advance towards an Inquisition, that all concluded it would follow e'er long. But God in his infinite Mercy did prevent it, by putting an end to this Reign, and (as we hope) to this Religion too. For by his great Goodness the Princess Elizabeth, who was a true and zealous Protestant, was preserv'd after almost a miraculous manner, during this bloody Reign, and succeeded her Sister in the Throne.

The Nation so long oppress'd and so terribly harass'd, could not tell how sufficiently to admire and to bless God, for his Mercy, in delivering them from such an *Inhuman and Barbarous Religion* : For the plain truth on't is, how well soever such Instances of Cruelty might please Bonner, Gardiner, and the rest of their Clergy, yet in the Words of that good Bishop, the *Dislike of 'em grew to be almost universal.*

P. 313.

The Joy the Protestants had conceiv'd at their Deliverance, heighten'd the Popish Rage against them, and industriously they labour'd to reduce them to Slavery again. To facilitate this, the Pope assumes his Power, and thunder'd out his Sentence of Excommunication against the Queen; the Title whereof being very remarkable, I shall add it

(a) *History of Reformation abridg'd*, p. 313. in the Year 1557. Periz. p. 554.
in

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in these words: (b) *The Declaratory Sentence of our most Holy Lord Pope Pius V. against Elizabeth the (c) Pretended Queen of England, and all the Hereticks that adhere to her; whereby her Subjects are declared absolved from their Oaths of Allegiance, or any other Duty they owe her: and those that from henceforward shall be obedient, are by these Presents laid under a Curse.* Which Bull was fix'd in the Night on the Bishop of London's Gates.

Just such another (d) Sentence was publish'd against her by *Sixtus V.* before the invincible Spanish Armada was to attempt the Conquest of this Island; which they assur'd themselves of whenever it was attempted. And after the same manner *Clement VIII.* encouraged the Irish in their Rebellion, by granting them an Indulgence out of the Treasury of the Church, as their Expression is; wherein he gives them the same plenary Pardon and Remission of Sins, as was given to those who fought for the Recovery of the Holy Land.

In this Treatment there seems to have been something of the Generosity of a Protestant; for at least there was an open Declaration of Enmity: but in other of the Attempts there appears the true Spirit of that Religion, which allows all to be good that is necessary. A remarkable Instance of which we have in the Year 1586. The English (e) Seminary at *Rheims* look'd upon the blessed Bull of Pope *Pius V.* as inspir'd by the Holy Ghost, and think it meritorious to kill Princes Excommunicated, and no less than Martyrdom to shed their Blood in such a Cause: and therefore they hir'd (f) one fitted for their purpose to kill the Queen, and at the same time wrote a Book (such was their detestable Hypocrify!) wherein they advis'd their

(b) Camb. Annal. 1570. Fol. 179. Ed. Lond.

(c) *Pretensam Reginam.*

(d) Cambden.

(e) *Idem.*

(f) John Savage. Ib. p. 403. Ed. Lond. Part 1.

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Friends in England, that they should not attempt any thing against their Prince, but with Tears, Spiritual Reasons, continual Prayers, Watchings and Fastings, which are the Christians Weapons, they should fight against their Adversaries. When this Danger was over, another threaten'd the Life of that Excellent Princess, attended with some very peculiar Circumstances. The French Ambassador, L'Aubespine, forgetting his Master's Honour, the Law of Nations, and even laying aside Humanity it self, out of a furious Zeal for the Popish Religion, (g) endeavours to engage some desperate Person to destroy her; but was detected e'er his Design could take effect. Thus ended the Design of (h) Lopez too, who was presented with a Jewel of great Price from the King of Spain, and had the Promise of 50000 Ducats if he would destroy her; but God preserv'd this Glorious Defender of Liberty and Religion from all the Attempts, till she resign'd her Soul to him, and her Throne to James I.

Very soon after he came to the Throne, the dreadful Design of the Powder-Plot was laid by these our Enemies, and just ready for Execution, whereby the Estates of this Realm had been at once destroy'd. And what Confusions had follow'd such a Blow, what Miseries had befallen a Nation, without a Head, without a Council, defenceless and amaz'd, God only knows, who so graciously did preserve it.

I pass the succeeding Reign of that unhappy Prince Charles I. tho it is evident our Enemies had a very considerable share in the horrid Confusions of those Times, as we may conclude from their Principles and Practices abovemention'd. But the Actions of that Time are so much to the Dishonour of this Nation, that I shall not re-

(g) Cambden at the beginning of the Year 1587. p. 449.

(h) Lopez a Jewish Physician, ad Ann. 1594. p. 76. Part 2. who was to have destroy'd her by Poison.

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vive so melancholy a part of our History on the joyful Occasion of this Day.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* our Enemies were perpetually at work, and they found very considerable Success in their Designs, which they carry'd on after divers manners: But these things are too well known, to need insisting on.

I come now to the succeeding Reign of King *James II.* when the Designs of our Enemies were come to a mighty height, and they were ready once more to overwhelm us as in the Reign of Queen *Mary.*

The Prince who then sat upon the Throne, was one that openly espous'd the Church of *Rome*, and by all Ways and Means endeavour'd to introduce it. To this purpose, such as were Favourers of that Religion were promoted to Places of Honour, Trust and Interest, and many of the contrary were disountenanc'd and displac'd. This made it not only the Fashion, but the Interest of Men of desperate Fortunes, or aspiring and covetous Minds, to declare themselves for it; and considering the mighty Indifference that the greatest part of a Nation shew in reality for any Religion, those two Principles will make a great many Converts to any Sect or Party, that is in Power and Authority.

But that this Religion might increase with the greater Success, the Protestant Clergy were forbid under severe Penalties to oppose the spreading Evil; and those Brave (a) Men, who in that evil Day dar'd to speak boldly in defence of the Gospel for which they were set in Places of Dignity, were imprison'd, or accounted Enemies to the Nation, and *Traitors* to the King.

Then was fully verify'd what *Absalom* said of *David*, *No manner of Justice was administer'd in the Land.* The Ben-

(a) Dr. Sharp *Archbishop of York, Bishop of London, Bishop of Worcester, Bishop of Winchester, all now living.*

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ches were fill'd with Judges of the Popish Religion, or else with Men of profligate Consciences, who perverted the Laws, over-rul'd Witnesses, took care to have Juries form'd according to their own Minds, or else forc'd them to bring in such Verdicts, not as their own Consciences, but as they were pleas'd to dictate. Thus Arbitrary Fines were levy'd, thus Imprisonments illegally made, innocent Persons put to Death, and the utmost Cruelty committed under pretence of Justice. No Pity was shewn to the Sufferers; and the Chief Justice, the great Instrument of all this Cruelty, void of all Sense of Humanity, insulted the condemn'd Innocent, and boasted of his unparallel'd Cruelties.

Were I able to represent the Actions done in the *Western* Parts of this Island by that one Man, who boasted * he had condemn'd more to Death, than all the Judges since William the Conqueror's time; it would be enough to render the Account it self incredible: For a Man could not imagine that one, who was born of a Woman, shoud degenerate into so much Brutality, as we find there was in that Judg, whose Eye did not pity, neither did he spare.

I forbear mentioning the depriving the Corporations of this Kingdom of their Charters and Privileges, and governing them by absolute Will and Pleasure, with several other Instances of Oppression, too † notorious to be insisted on: only I shall observe, that a Standing Army, model'd for the most part according to their Mind, and the powerful Assistance that France could afford, gave occasion to carry those things to so great a height, as render'd our Slavery very near compleat.

Sad was the State of the British Nation at that day; and every Man who had any Value either for Religion or Liberty, was justly fill'd with very melancholy Appre-

* *History of England*, Vol. 3. pag. 438. Col. 2.

† Magdalen-College.

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henions! For what could be a more ungrateful Thought to a true Christian, than that he was soon to part with a rational and spiritual Worship, for a Worship that was nothing but Superstition and Idolatry? That from thenceforward he was to bow down to a Stock, and to worship the Work of Mens Hands; that he was to follow his spiritual Guide with a blind and implicit Faith; that his Reason was to be renounc'd, and Transubstantiation believ'd; that his Conscience was to be sacrific'd, and he was to call Good Evil, and Evil Good; that he was to commit Murder for God's sake, and under pain of Damnation really to damn himself: In a word, that he was not to think for himself, nor to follow the Dictates of his own Mind, but to be wholly under the Management of such Persons, whom he might very justly suspect to be carrying on any Designs, rather than the Salvation of those who were committed to their Charge.

And if we were to represent the Sentiments of a Man born to Liberty, and solicitous to preserve it, how must we think he would reason with himself in such a Posture of Affairs? No Civil Liberty could be hop'd for or expected, where Laws were perverted, and Sentence given according to Party, rather than the Justice of the Cause. Nothing remain'd for him to call his own, whose Conscience was enslav'd, whose Liberty was precarious, and his Life entirely at the Mercy of an arbitrary and tyrannical Judg. Nor indeed, suppose the Body could be at liberty, was that Liberty at all valuable, if the Soul were enslav'd; nor Life it self a Favour, if Liberty, the greatest Blessing of Life, were deny'd.

But it is time that I proceed to the Second Thing, which is the Deliverance that these Nations receiv'd from such great Dangers: And of this I shall give a very short Account, because it must needs be very well remember'd.

You all know how deep an Impression the Sense of the Nation's Danger made upon the Minds of every good

Man;

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Man; how much they long'd, and wish'd, and pray'd for a Deliverance, and yet how little hopes there were to found it upon. Prayers and Tears were what they had recourse to, and humble Supplications to God were daily offer'd. These he was graciously pleas'd to hear, and out of his great Mercy sent them a Deliverer. The Deliverance was altogether as great and as surprizing, as that of *David* in the Text: For the Nation was entirely freed from the Fears they had conceiv'd, and the well-laid Designs of our Enemies in a moment disappointed. *God* rais'd up our late Sovereign King *William*, of *Immortal Memory*; of whom we may justly say, as the Historian does of *Cranmer*, that *whatever England enjoys of Civil or Religious Liberty, is owing to him alone*. For this great Prince, thro the Interposition of the Divine Providence, effectually accomplish'd so great a Deliverance for us from *Popery* and *Slavery*, that we were as those that dream'd, and could scarce believe the Reality of those great Mercys that were wrought for us. This was a Deliverance so great and so surprizing, that it deserves to be look'd upon as the Work of God, for the very same Reasons as in the Text. For,

1. The Cause of these Nations was undoubtedly altogether as just, as the Cause of *David*, and of the People of *Israel*; indeed in the Substance of it 'twas much the same: The Liberties of the Nation were to be defended against an unjust and illegal Usurpation, and so it was now; only herein lay the Difference, we felt our selves inslav'd, and if we had not then been rescu'd, our Chains had bound us too fast ever to have thrown them off, nor had we dar'd to complain of them as at this day. And then, in our Case, *Religion* too was to be protected against an encroaching *Superstition*, true Piety secur'd against an idolatrous Faith, which came flowing in upon us, attended by Honours, Interest, Preferments to all that should embrace it, and a Faith which gave a very great Loose to Men of profligate Lives, assuring them of Heaven,

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Heaven, without enjoining so hard a Task as Holiness or Virtue.

Now certainly when two such valuable, such inestimable Blessings as these, do lie expos'd to hazard, it must needs be consistent with Justice to endeavour to rescue them from Destruction. Nay, I think, no good Christian, or good Subject of Great Britain can in Justice, at such a time, forbear it. This is a Debt he owes to his God, and to his Country, and what he ought to pay, tho' at the hazard of his Life. And yet this was all that was design'd by that Great and Glorious Prince who appear'd for us, and by the help of God prevail'd.

I am very far from being alone, when I say that the Attempt made by King William to free these Nations from Popish Tyranny and Cruelty, was very consistent with the Rules of Justice: for whatever some may look upon it now to be, I have the Happiness to have the Evidence of Her most Gracious Majesty, whom God preserve, of his Royal Highness the late Prince George of Denmark, of some of the Right Reverend the Bishops, as well as several of the Temporal Lords still alive, who were great Instruments in the Contrivance, great Encouragers of it, and soon openly appear'd on the Prince's side. In short, the far greater part of the Nation thought it to be just, or else it could never have been Successful. But there is little need of Evidence to prove the Justice of the Revolution, because the thing speaks for it self; since every Man has a Natural Right to defend himself from Violence and Wrong, when in a State of Nature, and therefore certainly he does not lose it when in a Community; but every Community must have the same, and they may * remonstrate, complain, and petition for a Redress of Grievances.

2. The uncommon Regard Men had to Religion about that Time, and the peaceable Disposition that appear'd

* The Seven Bishops.

A Thanksgiving-Sermon

between all Protestants, shew'd in a very great measure, that *God was on our side.*

The good Men in the Nation were extremely apprehensive of the Danger the Protestant Religion was then in, and then they began to see the Value of it. The great Liberty they had enjoy'd for some time, and some other things in the preceding Reign, had made 'em cold and indifferent about it. But when they saw it was like to be for ever lost, they shew'd an extraordinary Zeal for it, and a Zeal that could never have been shewn at a better Time, or to better Purpose. Nor did their Zeal destroy their Love and Charity towards those *Protestants* that dissented from 'em. Before indeed, they had been taught to hate, to vilify, and evilly to entreat each other; and it must be said, that some very good Men and good Subjects had suffer'd great things for their Conscience sake. But now a better Christian Spirit, and more friendly Temper appear'd, and a true Moderation prevail'd throout the Nation. The Danger was common to all *Protestants*. They forgot their little trifling Distinctions, and united all, as one Man, against that Evil which would have consum'd them both. What a blessed Improvement might have been made of such a Temper as then appear'd, is too great for me to describe: and it is only left us to lament, that no suitable Improvement was made of it; and that such a good Temper and such a Christian Spirit, is now destroy'd among us, by a false Zeal for *God*, and a furious Pretence to *Religion*.

3. God may be said to be on our side, because the Successes were far greater than the Means made use of could be suppos'd to produce. And if we were to consider the Prince's Force on the one hand, and those that were to oppose him on the other; it's plain, that little Success cou'd be hop'd for from the Prince's Expedition.

His Forces were not by one half so numerous, as those that were then in Arms to oppose him. His Fleet was
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driven back: and tho, thro the good Providence of God, none, or very few of his Ships were lost; yet the Troops were harass'd and fatigu'd, and able to make very little Resistance against the King's Army, if they had remain'd firm to the *Enslavers* of the Nation. But the Army refus'd to oppose Him, whom they look'd upon as their *Deliverer*; the very Guards forsook the King; and the Army revolted in great Numbers.

At Sea, the Fleet, that was appointed to hinder the Attempts of the *Prince*, lay idle and inactive, and suffer'd him to pass; as if he came a Friend to the Nation, and no Enemy to them.

And add to this, That as *England* was then so well provided for its own Defence both by Sea and Land; so *France* at the same time ravag'd some Countries of *Germany*, and put the *Dutch* who had left themselves naked of Troops, into the utmost Consternation. And if God had not been on our side, and infatuated that wise *Prince*; if he had fallen upon the *Dutch*, as he did on the unhappy *Palatinate*, the small Army of the *Prince* must have return'd to the Defence of their Native Country, and *England* been forsaken, and abandon'd to a more rigorous and harder Slavery.

4. God did shew a peculiar Favour to us at that time, in as much as so great a Deliverance was attended with so little Bloodshed or Barbarity.

Some indeed love to call the Deliverance of this Nation by King *William*, a Conquest; but if it was, it was the most unbloody Conquest that ever was heard of: and an unbloody Conquest of a Nation, and an unbloody Sacrifice, are I think much of a-piece, and fitly proceed out of the same Mouths. But let them give it what Name they please, this is certain, the Blood that was spilt, was very inconsiderable; but the Lenity and Mercy that follow'd upon it, was very remarkable. How becoming a brave Souldier and a pious *Prince* was the Answer, which

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that great King made to such as thought it might be Politick or Convenient to persecute the Papists: * "No! says he, I came to deliver the Protestants, and not to persecute the Romapists!"

I cannot dismiss this Head, without making this Observation. Here you see the Difference between the Patrons of the Liberties of Mankind, and those that strive to make themselves great by enslaving them. The one make their Way thorow a Sea of Blood, and have no Regard to the Lives of their Subjects, but only to sacrifice them to their Ambition, and to the enslaving the Survivors. While the other are extremely tender of their Subjects Lives, and it is with the utmost Regret they are forc'd to punish even those that justly deserve it; as appears in this Case, from that indulgent Act of Indemnity, which was past at that time, wherein so few were proscrib'd, and much fewer of them suffer'd any Punishment at all. But,

5. God appear'd to be on our side, by hearing the Prayers that were then put up for Deliverance.

Our Help was in the Name of the Lord, and so was our Trust and Confidence. We did pray to the Lord in the Time of Distress, and the Lord did hear us, and we did escape. All which Considerations being put together, will show us, That in the Deliverance of this Nation at the Revolution, God in a most wonderful manner did appear on our behalf, and granted us a Deliverance, for which we hope Generations to come will rise up and bless him.

All that I shall add further, shall be these three Reflections from what has been deliver'd. And,

1. Let us make the same Use of our Deliverance, as David did in ver. 6. of the Psalm: "Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a Prey to their Teeth." And certainly there is not a Protestant in this Nation, let his Sen-

* History of England, Vol. 3. p. 532.

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timents otherwise be what they will, that either knows any thing of the Religion he professes, or has any Sense of Liberty, but must join in Praise to God, for so perfect a Security of both of them. How very near were they to Destruction! For were not we our selves taken in the Snare? Were they not just ready to seize us as their Prey, and to have devour'd us without any Pity? without any Mercy! Then God rais'd up that Glorious Prince, who arm'd with a Zeal for Liberty and Religion, supported by a just and righteous Cause, did by his Blessing put a stop to their deep-laid Designs, and procure us an Escape from so great Dangers. "Glory therefore be given to that God, who has so wonderfully appear'd for us." And in the Words of the Psalmist, "Let one Generation praise his Works to another, let them declare his mighty Acts. We must, we will speak of the Honour of thy Majesty, and of thy wondrous Works, &c."

2. Let us follow the Example of the Psalmist in ver. 8. and say with him, "Our Help is in the Name of the Lord, who made Heaven and Earth." And so indeed it was: Let us therefore at all times gratefully remember the wondrous Works of God, and in any time of difficulty place our Trust in him. We see God was then on our side. And I think, from the repeated Successes he has been pleas'd to favour the Arms of Her Majesty withal, we have good reason to say, he still does appear for us.

Nor do I at all exceed the Business of the Day, when I mention the great Things God has done for us since the Revolution. For if that had not succeeded, we could not have boasted a Protestant Queen, the Head and Glory of the Confederacy; we could not with pleasure look forward to a Protestant Successor in so August and Serene a Family as the House of HANNOVER. If God had not favour'd us then, we could not have number'd so many Cities won from a powerful Enemy, by that consummate and unconquer'd General; so many Provinces res-

cu'd;

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cu'd; such Countries restor'd to Liberty, and such Glories obtain'd, as will make the Reign of Queen *ANNE* famous to late Posterity. Nay, which is more, we could not have call'd any thing our own: Our Lives would have been precarious, our Estates at the Will of the Prince, or of his craving Ministers; our Religion lost, and all that is valuable and dear to us snatch'd away.

Turn but your Eyes (but that I'm loth to turn you to so melancholy a Subject on a Day of Thanksgiving) Turn but your Eyes, I say, to the *Protestants* in *France*! See their Miseries! Hear their Groans! Behold them in Dungeons! See them in Gallies, fed with the Bread and Water of Affliction, and loaden every day with Stripes! Behold their Poverty! See the Fears and Dread they ever live in! See how they tremble under their *Egyptian* Taskmasters! and you'll have a very lively Picture of your own Case, if God had not prevented it. But *our Help is in the Name of the Lord*; he has deliver'd us, and *we are escaped*.

Since we are then so happy, there are two things it becomes us to do.

The one is to pray for the Deliverance of our Brethren, that are suffering such Miseries; and this is all we in private Stations can do. God indeed, it is to be hoped, will incline the *Protestant* Princes to appear for 'em, that they may at length, with the rest of *Europe*, taste the Sweets of *Liberty* and *Peace*.

The other is, that we should pity and pray for those our Enemies, who are thus persuaded by cunning and designing Men, that it is meritorious to destroy us. Many, we hope, act in this Case as St. *Paul* did when he persecuted the Church of *Christ*; he said he did it *ignorantly, and in Unbelief, and therefore he found Mercy*. And so God grant they may, who hate us without a cause; may their Eyes be open'd, may they repent of their hard Thoughts, hard

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hard Speeches, and cruel Designs against us; and God give them Mercy! But to come to an end.

3. Since God has restor'd Liberty and Religion to these Nations, stand fast in that Religion, and in that Liberty.

My meaning is, that Men should endeavour thorowly to confirm themselves in the Faith; for they know not to what Trials they may be put—That they should lead pious Lives, as the best Method of securing the Protestant Religion, and engaging the Favour of God—

And that they should take care that they do not fall in with those Principles, which made way for Popery in that Day, and which are the most dreadful Principles of it; I mean the Principles of Persecution for Conscience sake. This is really acting the part of a Papist, let the Persecutor call himself by what Name he pleases. And let us beware of such Men as do indeed turn Faith into Faction, and Religion into Rebellion. A very signal Instance whereof we have had in these Nations, when in this Day of Thanksgiving for such Deliverances, the very same Principles were with the utmost Heat recommended to the Magistracy of this City, which destroy'd its Liberty, depriv'd it of its Charter, and which made the Revolution it self necessary.

So stand fast in your Civil Liberties! Let no slavish Principles corrupt and poison your Minds!. Remember we are a Nation govern'd by known Laws; and let no Man compliment himself out of that invaluable Blessing. For tho it is not to be imagin'd that the Queen, who has been a Nursing-Mother to these Nations, would misimprove such a Power; yet who knows what succeeding Ages may suffer for it, and how they may rise up and curse us for so doing?

To conclude,

Let us shew our selves sensible of the Deliverance God has bless'd us with, by supporting the Protestant Religion.

A Thanksgiving Service

gion, the Title of the Queen, the Liberties of the People
against all Pretenders whatsoever; and while we thank
God for the Mercies of this Day, let us remember Him
that was made our Deliverer, who expos'd himself to
the utmost Hazards for our Liberties and Religion: And
if he thought 'em so valuable, who had no Interest in
them; certainly much more ought we to think 'em,
who enjoy the Blessings of them.

Who enjoy the Blessings of them.
Wherefore, let us go on in the Fear of the Lord, and
the Love of one another: And then, as God has helped
us, so we trust he will still continue to help us; For our
Help is in the Name of the Lord that made Heaven and
Earth. Amen.

the first time I have ever seen him. He is a tall, thin man, with a very pale face, and his hair is very long and grey. He is wearing a dark coat and trousers, and a wide-brimmed hat. He is looking at me with a serious expression.

F I N I S.

To continue the series of articles on the development of the Indian Radio and Film Industries, we present to you the following article by Mr. P. R. Bhattacharya, the well-known author of "The Story of Indian Cinema".